

ROU

I'll charm the air to give a found, *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
 While you perform your antic round.
 Three or four we'll drefs like urchins,
 With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads,
 And rattles in their hands. *Shakeſp. Mer. Wives of Windſ.*
 What is this,
 That riſes like the illuſion of a king,
 And wears upon his baby brow the round
 And top of ſovereignty? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
 Hirſute roots are a middle fort, between the bulbous and
 fibrous; that, beſides the putting forth ſap upwards and
 downwards, puteth forth in round. *Bacon.*
 What if the fun
 Be centre to the world; and other ſtars,
 By his attractive virtue and their own
 Incited, dance about him various rounds. *Milton.*
 Knit your hands, and beat the ground
 In a light fantaſtick round. *Milton.*
 He did foretell and prophecy of him,
 Who to his realms that azure round hath join'd. *Denham.*
 They meet, they wheel, they throw their darts afar;
 Then in a round the mingled bodies run,
 Flying they follow, and purſuing flun. *Dryden.*
 How ſhall I then begin, or where conclude,
 To draw a fame ſo truly circular?
 For, in a round, what order can be ſhew'd,
 Where all the parts fo equal perfect are?
 The mouth of Veluvio has four hundred yards in diame-
 ter; for it ſeems a perfect round. *Dryden.*
 This image on the medal plac'd,
 With its bright round of titles grac'd,
 And ſtampt on Briſſich coins ſhall live. *Addiſon.*
 2. Rundle; ſtep of a ladder.
 When he once attains the upmoſt round,
 He then unto the ladder turns his back,
 Looks in the clouds, ſcorns the baſe degrees
 By which he did aſcend. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
 Many are kick'd down ere they have climb'd the two or
 three firſt rounds of the ladder. *Government of the Tongue.*
 All the rounds like Jacob's ladder riſe;
 The loweſt hid in earth, the topmoſt in the ſkies. *Dryden.*
 This is the laſt ſtage of human perfection, the utmoſt round
 of the ladder whereby we aſcend to heaven. *Norris.*
 3. The time in which any thing has paſſed through all hands,
 and comes back to the firſt: hence applied to a carouſal.
 A gentle round fill'd to the brink,
 To this and t'other friend I drink. *Suckling.*
 Women to cards may be compar'd; we play
 A round or two, when us'd, we throw away. *Granville.*
 The feaſt was ferv'd; the bowl was crown'd;
 To the king's pleaſure went the mirthful round. *Prior.*
 4. A revolution; a courſe ending at the point where it began.
 We, that are of purer fire,
 Imitate the ſtarry quire,
 Who, in their mighty watchful ſpheres,
 Lead in ſwift rounds the months and years. *Milton.*
 If nothing will pleaſe people, unleſs they be greater than
 nature intended, what can they expect, but the aiſ's round of
 vexatious changes. *Leſtrange.*
 How then to drag a wretched life beneath
 An endless round of ſtill returning woes?
 And all the gnawing pangs of vain remorse?
 What torment's this? *Smith.*
 Till by one countleſs ſum of woes oppreſt,
 Hoary with cares, and ignorant of reſt,
 We find the vital ſprings relax'd and worn;
 Compell'd our common impotence to mourn,
 Thus through the round of age, to childhood we return. *Prior.*
 5. [Ronde, Fr.] A walk performed by a guard or officer, to
 ſurvey a certain diſtrict.
 1. Every way; on all ſides.
 The terror of God was upon the cities round about. *Gen.*
 All ſounds whatever move round; that is, on all ſides,
 upwards, downwards, forwards, and backwards. *Bacon.*
 In darkneſs and with dangers compaſs'd round. *Milton.*
 2. [En ronds, à la ronde, Fr.] In a revolution.
 At the beſt 'tis but cunning; and if he can in his own
 fancy riſe that to the opinion of true wiſdom, he comes
 round to praſtiſe his deſcits upon himſelf. *Gov. of the Tong.*
 Some preachers, prepared only upon two or three points,
 run the ſame round from one end of the year to another. *Addiſon.*
 3. Circularly.
 One foot be center'd, and the other turn'd
 Round through the vaſt profundity obſcure. *Milton.*
 4. Not in a direct line.
 If merely to come in, Sir, they go out;
 The way they take is ſtrangely round about. *Pope.*
 ROUND, *prep.* ſignifying any courſe ſignifying round about
 1. On every ſide of.
 To officiate light round this opacous earth. *Milton.*

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2. About; circularly about.
 He led the hero round the ſea. *Dryden.*
 The confines of the bleſt Elyſian ground. *Dryden.*
 3. All over.
 Round the world we roam,
 Forc'd from our pleaſing fields and native home. *Dryden.*
 To ROUND, *v. a.* [rotundus, Lat. from the noun.]
 1. To ſurround; to encircle.
 Would that th' inclusive verge
 Of golden metal, that muſt round my brow,
 Were red-hot ſteel to ſear me to the brain. *Shakeſp.*
 We are ſuch ſtuff
 As dreams are made on, and our little life
 Is round with a ſleep. *Shakeſp. Timotheus.*
 This diſtemper'd meſſenger of wet,
 The many coloured Iris, rounds thine eyes. *Shakeſp.*
 The vileſt cockle gaping on the coaſt,
 That rounds the ample ſea. *Prior.*
 2. To make ſpherical or circular.
 Worms with many feet, which round themſelves into balls,
 are bred chiefly under logs of timber. *Bacon.*
 When ſilver has been leſſened in any piece carrying the
 publick ſtamp, by clipping, waſhing, or rounding, the laws
 have declared it not to be lawful money. *Locke.*
 With the cleaving-knife and maul ſplit the ſtuff into a
 ſquare piece near the ſize, and with the draw-knife round off
 the edges to make it fit for the lathe. *Mason.*
 Can any one tell, how the fun, planets, and ſatellites were
 rounded into their particular ſpherical orbs. *Chyren.*
 3. To raiſe to a relief.
 The figures on our modern medals are raiſed and rounded
 to a very great perfection. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*
 4. To move about any thing.
 To thoſe beyond the polar circle, day
 Had unbrighten'd ſhones, while the low fun,
 To recompenſe his diſtance, in your fight
 Had rounded ſtill th' horizon, and not known
 Or Eaſt or Weſt. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. x.*
 5. To mould into ſmoothneſs.
 Theſe accompliſhments, applied in the pulpit, appear by
 a quaint, terſe, florid ſtile rounded into periods and cadences,
 without propriety or meaning. *Swiſt's Miſcellany.*
 To ROUND, *v. n.*
 1. To grow round in form.
 The queen, your mother, rounds apace; we ſhall
 Preſent our ſervices to a fine new prince. *Shakeſp.*
 2. [Runden, German; whence Chaucer writes it better roun.]
 To whiſper.
 Being come to the ſupping place, one of Kalandar's ſer-
 vants rounded in his ear; at which he retired. *France.*
 Whom zeal and charity brought to the field,
 As God's own ſoldier, rounded in the ear,
 With that ſame purpoſe changes. *Shakeſp.*
 They're here with me already; whiſpering, rounding,
 Sicilia is a fo forth; 'tis far gone. *Shakeſp.*
 Cicero was at dinner, where an ancient lady ſaid ſhe was
 forty: one that ſat by rounded him in the ear, ſhe is far
 more out of the queſtion; Cicero answered, I muſt believe
 her, for I heard her ſay ſo any time theſe ten years. *Bacon.*
 The fox rounds the new cleft in the ear, with a piece of
 ſecret ſervice that he could do him. *Leſtrange.*
 3. To go rounds.
 They keep watch, or nightly rounding walk. *Milton.*
 ROUNDABOUT, *adj.* [This word is uſed as an adjective, though
 it is only an adverb united to a ſubſtantive by a colloquial
 license of language, which ought not to have been admitted
 into books.]
 1. Ample; extenſive.
 Thoſe ſincerely follow reaſon, but for want of having large
 found, roundabout ſenſe, have not a full view of all that re-
 lates to the queſtion. *Locke on Underſtanding.*
 2. Indirect; looſe.
 Paraphraſe is a roundabout way of tranſlating, invented to
 help the barrenneſs, which tranſlators, overlooking in them-
 ſelves, have apprehended in our tongue. *Pellam.*
 ROUNDEL, *n. f.*
 ROUNDELAY, *n. f.*
 1. [Rondellet, French.] A kind of ancient poetry, which
 commonly conſiſts of thirteen verſes, of which eight
 are of one kind of rhyme and five of another: it is di-
 vided into three couplets; and at the end of the ſecond and
 third, the beginning of the roundel is repeated in an equivocal
 ſenſe, if poſſible.
 Siker, ſike a roundel never heard I none, *Shakeſp.*
 Little lacketh Perigot of the beſt,
 And Willie is not greatly over-gone, *Spencer's Faery Queen.*
 So wren his under-longs well addreſt.
 To hear thy rhymes and roundelays,
 Which thou wert wont in wat'ry hills to ſing,
 I more delight than lark in ſummer days,
 Whole echo made the neighb'ring groves to ring. *Spencer's Faery Queen.*

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Come now a roundel and a fairy ſong. *Shakeſp.*
 They liſtning heard him, while he ſearch'd the grove,
 And loudly ſung his roundelſy of love. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
 But on the ſudden ſtop'd.
 2. [Rondelle, Fr.] A round form or figure.
 The Spaniards, caſting themſelves into roundels, and their
 ſtrongelt ſhips walling in the reſt, made a flying march to
 Calais. *Bacon.*
 The muſes and graces made feſtivals; the fawns, fatyrs,
 and nymphs did dance their roundelſy. *Howell.*
 ROUNDER, *n. f.* [from round.] Circumference; incloſure.
 If you fondly paſs our proffer'd offer,
 'Tis not the rounder of your old ſad walls
 Can hide you from our meſſengers of war. *Shakeſp.*
 ROUNDHEAD, *n. f.* [round and head.] A puritan, ſo named
 from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping
 their hair round.
 Your petitioner always kept hoſpitality, and drank conſu-
 tion to the roundheads. *Spectator, N° 629.*
 ROUNDHOUSE, *n. f.* [round and houſe.] The comfortable priſ-
 on, in which diſorderly perſons, found in the ſtreets, are
 confined.
 They march'd to ſome fam'd roundhouſe. *Pope.*
 ROUNDISH, *adj.* [from round.] Somewhat round; approach-
 ing to roundneſs.
 It is not every ſmall crack that can make ſuch a receiver,
 as is of a roundiſh figure, uſeleſs to our experiment. *Boyle.*
 ROUNDLY, *adv.* [from round.]
 1. In a round form; in a round manner.
 2. Openly; plainly; without reſerve.
 Injoin gainſayers, giving them roundly to underſtand,
 that where our duty is ſubmiſſion, weak oppoſitions betoken
 pride. *Hooker, b. v. j. 8.*
 You'll prove a jolly furly groom,
 That take it on you at the firſt to roundly. *Shakeſp.*
 Mr. de Mortier roundly ſaid, that to cut off all contentions
 of words, he would propoſe two means for peace. *Hayward.*
 From a world of phenomena, there is a principle that
 acts out of wildom and conſeſs, as was abundantly evidenced,
 and as roundly acknowledged. *Morſe's Divine Dialogues.*
 He affirms every thing roundly, without any art, rheto-
 ric, or circumlocution. *Addiſon's Count Tariff.*
 3. Briefly; with ſpeed.
 When the mind has brought itſelf to attention, it will be
 able to cope with difficulties, and maſter them, and then it
 may go on roundly. *Locke.*
 4. Completely; to the purpoſe; vigorously; in earnest.
 I was called any thing, and I would have done any thing,
 indeed too, and roundly too. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
 This lord juſtice cauſed the earl of Kildare to be arreſted,
 and cancelled ſuch charters as were lately reſumed, and pro-
 ceeded every way ſo roundly and feverely, as the nobility did
 much diſtaſte him. *Davies on Ireland.*
 ROUNDNESS, *n. f.* [from round.]
 1. Circularity; ſphericity; cylindrical form.
 The ſame reaſon is of the roundneſs of the bubble; for the
 air within avoideth diſcontinuanſe, and therefore caſteth it
 ſelf into a round figure. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
 Bracelets of pearl gave roundneſs to her arm,
 And ev'ry gem augmented ev'ry charm. *Prior.*
 Roundneſs is the primary eſſential mode or difference of a
 bowl. *Watt's Logick.*
 2. Smoothneſs.
 The whole period and compaſs of this ſpeech was delight-
 ſome for the roundneſs, and grave for the ſtrangeneſs. *Spencer.*
 3. Honesty; openneſs; vigorous meaſures.
 To ROUSE, *v. a.* [of the ſame clafs of words with raiſe and
 riſe.]
 1. To wake from reſt.
 At once the crowd aroſe, confus'd and high;
 For Mars was early up, and rous'd the ſky. *Dryden.*
 Rev'rent I touch thee! but with honeſt zeal,
 To rouse the watchmen of the publick weal,
 To virtue's work provoke the tardy hall;
 And goad the prelate ſlumb'ring in his ſtall. *Pope.*
 2. To excite to thought or action.
 The Dane and Swede, rous'd up by fierce alarms,
 Bleſs the wife conduct of her pious arms;
 Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors ceaſe,
 And all the northern world lies huſh'd in peace. *Addiſon.*
 I'll thunder in their ears their country's cauſe,
 And try to rouse up all that's Roman in them. *Addiſon's Cato.*
 The heat, with which Luther treated his adverſaries, though
 ſtrained too far, was extremely well fitted by the providence
 of God to rouse up a people, the moſt phlegmatick of any
 in Chriſtendom. *Atterbury.*
 They would be very much rous'd and awakened by ſuch a
 fight; but they would not however be convinced. *Atterbury.*
 3. To put into action.
 As an eagle, ſeeing prey appear,
 His airy plumes doth rouse full rudely dight;
 So ſlaked he, that horror was to hear. *Fairy Queen.*

ROW

Bluff'ring winds had row'd the ſea. *Milton.*
 4. To drive a beaſt from his lair.
 The blood more ſtirs,
 To rouse a lion, or to ſtart a hare. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
 He ſtooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old
 lion; who ſhall rowe him up? *Genſis xlix. 9.*
 Th' unexpected found
 Of dogs and men his wakeful ear does wound;
 Row'd with the noiſe, he ſcarce believes his ear,
 Willing to think th' illuſions of his fear
 Had giv'n this falſe alarm. *Denham.*
 Now Cancer glows with Phœbus' fiery car,
 The youth ruſh eager to the ſylvan war;
 Swarm o'er the lawns, the foreſt-walks furround,
 Roſe the fleet hart, and cheer the op'ning hound. *Pope.*
 To ROUSE, *v. n.*
 1. To awake from ſlumber.
 Men, ſleeping found by whom they dread,
 Roſe and beſtit themſelves ere well awake. *Milton.*
 Richard, who now was half aſleep,
 Row'd; nor would longer ſilence keep. *Prior.*
 Melancholy liſts her head;
 Morpheus rowles from his bed. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*
 2. To be excited to thought or action.
 Good things of day begin to droop and drowze,
 While night's black agents to their prey do rowze. *Shakeſp.*
 ROUSE, *n. f.* [ruſch, German, half drunk.] A doſe of liquor
 rather too large.
 They have given me a rowſe already.
 —Not paſt a pint as I am a ſoldier. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
 No jocund health that Denmark drinks to-day,
 But the great cannon to the clouds ſhall tell;
 And the king's rowſe ſhall bruit it back again,
 Reſpeaking earthly thunder. *Shakeſp.*
 ROUS'ER, *n. f.* [from rowſe.] One who rowſes.
 ROUV, *n. f.* [rot, Dutch.]
 1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous croud.
 Beſides the endless routs of wretched thralls,
 Which thither were aſſembled day by day
 From all the world. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
 A rout of people there aſſembled were,
 Of every fort and nation under ſky,
 Which with great uproar preſeal to draw near
 To th' upper part. *Spenser.*
 If that rebellion
 Came like itſelf in baſe and abject routs,
 Led on by bloody youth, goaded with rage,
 And countenanced by boys and beggary,
 You, reverend father, then had not been there. *Shakeſp.*
 Farmers were to forfeit their holds in caſe of unlawful re-
 tainer, or partaking in routs and unlawful aſſemblies. *Bacon.*
 Such a tacit league is againſt ſuch routs and ſhowls, as have
 utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*
 Nor do I name of men the common routs,
 That wandering looſe about,
 Grow up and periſh, as the ſummer fly. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
 The mad ungovernable routs,
 Full of confuſion and the fumes of wine,
 Lov'd ſuch variety and antic tricks. *Raſcommon.*
 Harley ſpies
 The doctor ſtall'd by the eyes
 At Charing-croſs among the routs,
 Where painted monſters are hung out. *Swift.*
 2. [Rout, Fr.] Confuſion of an army defeated or diſperſed.
 Thy army,
 As if they could not ſtand when thou wert down,
 Diſpers'd in rout, betook them all to fly. *Daniel.*
 Their mightieſt quell'd, the battle ſwerv'd,
 With many an inroad gor'd; deform'd rout
 Enter'd, and foul diſorder. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. vi.*
 To ROUT, *v. a.* To diſſipate and put into confuſion by defeat.
 The next way to end the wars with him, and to rout him
 quite, ſhould be to keep him from invading of thoſe countries
 adjoining. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 That party of the king's horſe, that charged the Scots,
 fo totally routed and defeated their whole army, that they
 fled. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
 To ROUT, *v. n.* To aſſemble in clamorous and tumultuous
 crouds.
 The meaneſt fort routed together, and ſuddenly aſſailing the
 earl in his houſe, ſlew him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 ROUTE, *n. f.* [route, Fr.] Road; way.
 Wide through the ſtarry field their route they take,
 Their bleeding ſoloms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*
 Row, *n. f.* [reib, German.] A rank or file; a number of
 things ranged in a line.
 Lips never part, but that they ſhow
 Of precious pearl the double row. *Stany, b. ii.*
 After them all dancing on a row,
 The comely virgins came with garlands dight,
 As freſh as flow'ers. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
 Where